REGISTERED No. C—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,055.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ do. ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878 and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to he Patna.

For Freigh or passag- apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "INDIA," 1,469 Tons, 142 H.P., commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 16th February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the KHANDALLA, 2,649 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWALER, JASK, BUNDSHAHBAR, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 19th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,640 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st; the 8th of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

FERRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain Frank Pott will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 6th March, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,200 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collis, on the 20th March, and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipments of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons. H.P.		From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February 16
ITALIA	2,365	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,050	400	...March 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	480	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...do 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 15, 1877 Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th Feb.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	2th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1960	350	W. Harratt	4th Mar.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	440	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(a) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(a) BOKHARA	2934	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2661	500	E. G Stead	29th do
(a) HINDOSTAN	3183	600	W. Ha elwood	6th May
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(a) DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 13th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.
KASHGAR	2521	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3-33	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2-63	459	W. W. Fentiman	29th ,,
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gocch, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

TO FOLLOW THE CITY OF POONAH.

S. S. BELLONA, 2,000 TONS.

SAILING ABOUT THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer offers excellent accommodation to a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For Passage and Shipping Baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE

S. S. TYRIAN,

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1878. Agents.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 26th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETORE	C. Lazarich	3501	400	on 26th Mar. ,,
S.S. POLLUCE	G. R guin	4411	250	on 16th Apr. ,,
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	4 0	on 14th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G Marussig	3787	250	on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 190	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the DUKE OF ATHOLE Captain Elliot, from LONDON, are informed that the ship is now READY TO DISCHARGE and are requested to send BILLS OF LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for counter-signature to the Undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF THE FAMOUS

ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS AND ANTI-SPIRITUALISTS

IN THEIR

MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS.

AN ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Secure your Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s during the day to prevent the crush at night.

ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 3. | Second Class..... Rs. 2.

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance at 9-15 Sharp.

Carriages may be ordered for 11-15.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF SIR MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY, Knight, C. S. I.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.

(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama.)

President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1878.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Historical Drama,

FREEDOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved) .. Rs. 2 | Stalls ..... As. 12
,, (Unreserved) .. ,, 1 | Pit ..... ,, 8

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS,
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS,
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

DANISH BUTTER,

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. ,, 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ... ,, doz packs	17 0	19 0
,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO

their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.

Of various sizes and prices.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.

IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.

27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.

From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,

FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS.

From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,

WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.

From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER,

is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,

Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.

in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12.

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

B. S. MADON & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BEG to inform their numerous Constituents and the Public generally, that they have OPENED, at the request of their numerous friends, an ESTABLISHMENT in MEADOW STREET, FORT, where all sorts of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Soaps, and Dietetic Preparations for Invalids are kept in stock.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is under the entire supervision of EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co, Bombay.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

17 8.....Per Cash.....18 0

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with	33	0
29	14	* ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i. e.* after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

Metalic Cups for Flasks Rs. 3 per doz., and per Half Flasks, Rs. 2 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW NIGHTS LONGER OF

MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,

THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,

WHO WILL APPEAR

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1878,

IN HIS CELEBRATED IMPERSONATION OF

"RICHELIEU,"

IN LORD LYTTON'S DRAMA,

"RICHELIEU."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

RICHELIEU	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Louis the Thirteenth	Gentleman Amateur.
Joseph	Mr. H. Vernon.
Baradas	,, J. Batson.
The Chevalier De Mejerat	,, M. Comerford.
The Sieur De Beringhen	,, John Morris.
Gaston	,, Smythe.
Higuet	,, Dillon.
Francois	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Marion De Sorme	Lady Amateur.
JULIE DE MORTEMAR	Miss ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... ,, 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1-8
Pit ..... ,, 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE FINEST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON WILL BE PRODUCED

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3-30 AND EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9 SHARP.

POPULAR PRICES ! MILLION PRICES !

NEW ACTS ! NEW SCENES !

AND AT THE REQUEST OF THOUSANDS

THE COMIC MULE BARNEY

WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR.

A PERFORMANCE REPLETE WITH NOVELTY.

DON'T KEEP YOUR CHILDREN AT HOME.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY.

Give your Children cheerful permission to visit

THE GREAT CIRCUS,

either in the Afternoon or Evening, and you Father and Mother go with them, business won't suffer, and when you get home after attending our performance you won't think your money wasted, but you will feel rested and the children will learn their school lessons better and be more obedient than ever after a visit to our entertainment.

Teachers making application to either Manager or Agent any time one hour previous to commencing the Performance will receive a reduction. When the school attends in a body they can come any Wednesday or Saturday afternoon. NO TICKETS REQUIRED, the person in charge intimating the number to the Treasurer, &c.

It is a source of delight to Fathers and Mothers to see their children enjoy themselves in rational amusement, and particularly so when it can be blended with instruction and reflect no objectionable influence on their young minds. Our enterprise has really been made a SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION, MORAL INFLUENCE AND PLEASING RECREATION. Nearly all MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL are conscientiously opposed to attending a certain class of amusements, but few, if any, in any part of the world object to visiting our Exhibitions as they are satisfied THAT IT IS THE AIM OF THE PROPRIETORS TO ELEVATE THE ARENIC PERFORMANCES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT TO A HIGH MORAL STANDARD, where all class can behold the wonderful development of the human frame, the startling feats man can perform, the incredible perfection to which the equine can be educated, and the power one may acquire (with kindness) over THAT NOBLE ANIMAL, THE HORSE.

NOTICE.

Schools where Orphans and Children whose Parents or Guardians are unable to pay for admission, will be admitted free on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 22nd, at 3-30, which has been set apart for that purpose. Head Masters will please address a note at least two days in advance, stating the number likely to avail themselves of the invitation. Head Masters and Staff admitted free : take charge of children. IT IS Mr. WILSON'S SO FAR AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE WORLD HAPPIER FOR OUR LIVING IN IT.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in her Majesty sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO LADIES.

BALL, DINNER, EVENING and VISITING DRESSES made up with Artistic Skill and at moderate charges

BY MRS. MEDLEY,

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

94, Meadow Street.

Ladies Straw Hats, cleaned, dyed and altered. Ostrich Feathers curled and dyed.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

N.B.—Up-country orders punctually attended to.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE Steamer DROMEDARY will leave the APOLLO BUNDER for TROMBAY PUNCTUALLY at 4-30 p. m. on SATURDAY, 16th instant, and will take such members and guests of the Club as are not invited to accompany members in their yachts. Guests are requested to bring their Invitation Cards with them.

Owners of yachts are requested to make sail simultaneously on a GUN BEING FIRED from the MAY PIERHEAD at 4.30 p. m.

Carriages may be ordered to be at the Apollo Pier at 11 o'clock p. m.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
J. WESTALL.
Hony. Secretaries.

15th February, 1878.

NOTE.—Members are requested to send their servants to the Apollo Pier at four o'clock.

FOR THE BALLS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

HAVE

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENTS

OF

CHEAP, as well as RICH,

BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

FLOWERS in SPRAYS or SETS,

From 5 to 60 Rupees.

FANS

At all Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES

In all sizes.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

(Aux Villes de France,)

PARIS AND BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

Office.	Age 25			Age 35			Age 45		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
UNIVERSAL	35	0	0	43	0	0	53	0	0
Standard	35	5	4	44	7	4	59	4	0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34	14	0	44	1	4	59	0	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH FEB. 1878.

The political news in to-day has been variously interpreted in commercial circles. By some the probability of war is supposed to be increased, but by others, and, we think, the majority, the situation is considered more pacific. Yesterday's commercial telegrams do not assist so much in coming to a conclusion, despatched as they were before the political intelligence alluded to has been made public, but they are in any case somewhat contradictory. French Rentes remain unaltered at 109½, but Consols had recovered from 95⅜ to 95½, which is so far on the side of peace. On the other hand, Wheat is reported steady at previous rates to arrive, and quotations for Seeds show an advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 6d. on the spot and 1s. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse.

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday closed steady, but Cotton in Liverpool was weaker, Reuter reporting supplies freely offered. The day's sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales and spot quotations showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, and G. F. Compta. To arrive, Reuter reports business in Good Omra, with the F. G. F. clause, Feby-March shipment, via Canal, at 5 5-16d. per lb., but private messages report sellers, but no buyers, at the rate.

The New York telegrams of yesterday quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 cents per lb., a recovery of ⅛, but May shipment was unaltered at 11 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts...	15,000	20,000	15,000
Six days' do. ...	100,000	100,000	92,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,340,000	3,385,000	3,274,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a further slight increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 46½ to 46 13-16 per cent. The Reserve shows an increase of £300,000 against a reduction in Bullion of £290,000. In the open market the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still quoted at 2½ per cent.

Bar Silver in London is now quoted by Reuter at 54d. to 54⅛d per oz., but we learn from private sources that there are sellers at the former rate. However that may be, yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings shipments for this port of £450,000, which is a pretty good comment on the reported scarcity of the metal in the London Market of late. If operators would hold to the one idea, that the Eastern Exchanges for some time to come must be the chief guiding influence of the Silver Market, there would be fewer fluctuations. Time after time we have seen the same thing in the past few years. Buying for American account ; exhaustion of the German supply ; decrease in the production and so forth, but at the end the result has been the same—Exchange on this side, and that only, has been the higher power, and must continue to be for some considerable time yet.

Sterling Exchange to-day has shown a decidedly weaker feeling, the Banks have all been much more willing buyers than sellers, and rates may be called 1-16d. per rupee lower all round. A fair amount of Private Paper has been in the market and a large business has been done, but with weak accounts from Calcutta and every prospect of a fair supply of funds from Home at a moderate figure, the tendency is undoubtedly in favour of lower rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...Is. 8 11-16d. to ⅛ per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight...	Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight...	Is. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „	... Is. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	...Rs. 11 9.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business to-day, and rates are nominally unaltered.

Government Paper is, if anything, a shade steadier, but the extent of business done has, nevertheless, been very small. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

In the Share Market transactions continue limited to very small amounts, and the general tendency is still towards lower rates. Bank shares are unaltered, as also are Land Companies, with the one exception of Colabas, which have declined Rs. 5. In Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bengal Spinning and Weaving Companies have undergone considerable fluctuation, but at the close a further general decline of Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 is quoted. Orders have come in from up-country to realise holdings which had been bought as investments, and if this feeling spreads, we may yet see a considerable fall.

Cotton to-day has been somewhat irregular. Prices are nominally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but sellers do not seem disposed to commit themselves largely at the decline. It is quite possible that after the fall we have had this conservative policy may be right, but in the meantime everything is against Cotton, especially Shirts, and business of any amount will only be practicable by meeting the market at current rates, or even anticipating a fall. We quote now for March delivery :—

Good Broach	...	Rs. 262	per candy F. P.
Do. Bingunghaut	...	„ 198	„ „
Do. Omra	...	„ 185	„ „
F. G. F.	„	„ 179	„ „
G. F.	„	„ 174	„ „
Fair	„	„ 158	„ „

Seeds and Wheat remain practically unchanged in value, and it is evident that no great amount of business will now be done until the arrival of the new crop or until political matters at Home assume a more settled aspect.

Freights are quiet with perhaps a trifle more doing. For Liverpool £1-12-6 per ton has been done for all this month's shipment by steamer, and there are more sellers than buyers at the rate. By sail for Liverpool £1-15 remains the quotation, and another Iron ship is reported to have been fixed for March-April loading at that figure. For the Mediterranean ports by steam 45s. payable here may be taken as the current rate.

Piece Goods have shown no improvement to-day, but dealers are so well provided with supplies in comparison with the demand that they only operate from hand to mouth and where they can obtain a concession in price. Local Goods remain as before, stagnant in the extreme.

Coals are in rather better request to arrive, owing to the tenor of the political advices from Home, and as sellers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market, prices are nominally As. 4 per ton higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Shares.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	637½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3 0	5 p. c.		287xd
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7 3	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 2 11 2 1	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6 9 15	do.		245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p. s	1,740
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	800
Inland and Shipping Co of Burrachee Ld.	500	500	200	56 p. s.	275
Mazagon Company Ld.	1,250	200	100	7½ p. ct	15
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Prescher and Co.	1,200	500	all	11 p. ct	555
Virgina Patentship Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 9th February 1878.

	Open 1,826½ Miles.		
		Rs.	p.
Coaching		1,48 714	0 0
Merchandize		5,79 122	0 0
Telegraph		1,661	0 0
	Total Rs.....	7,28 897	0 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,303½ Miles	Total Rs.....	7,61 685	8 4
	Decrease.....	32,188	8 4

CURRENCY NOTE CIRCULATION, AND COIN AND BULLION RESERVE.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 31st Jan. 1878 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	73040505	8879986	14220894	25434465	48535325
Madras	15299045	2993675	...	4000000	6993675
Bombay	49415285	13412901	...	15400 0 0	67353840
Allahabad	8242854	7378730	...	3100000	10478730
Lahore	4616675	2744630	...	3300 0 0	6 9463
Cabcut	2124350	121438	...	700000	19143 0
Cow pande	1828305	1675780	...	5 0 000	2175 8
Nagp re	693785	168500	...	600 0 0	1268500
Kurrachee	2288815	979135	...	129 4000	2179135
Akola	419645	256195	...	100000	5 5195
Total	156360690	68738630	32846595	5693 465	106836690

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vincgola, 315 tons, Captain R. D Dougherty, which arrived in harbour, on the 14 h inst. from Kattywar Coast and Karrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—M. G. Hight, Mr. L. C. Balfour, M. Lounisel, and 413 deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	H M S Undaunted.	Smith	Aden.
	Salus	Poland	False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ooroo, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Karrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
11 Goa (s) ..... Smith.....Bombay, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Steamers John Howard, Polam and Commilla, Ships Red Gauntlet, Cabul, Bendoch, Loch Rannoch, Celestial Empire and a ship, (showed H F P C.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Goa.—Mr P Lawrence, Mr J McIntosh, Mr R Smith, Mr G Harcourt, Mr Wa del, Mr Stuart.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Himalaya which sailed from Calcutta, on 14th instant for Rangoon, & c :—Revd J R Coles, Mr E Buttrom, Mr Lepper, Mr Wall, Mr Carlisle, Mr Brettell, Mr W Crow, Mr and Mrs McIntyre, Mr Haserty and two Misses Hagerty, Mrs Dean, Mr and Mrs O Rorke, and Mr L Latham.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Meiwan sailed from Calcutta :—For Mauritius—Mr J P Vlasto, Mr G C Moyne, Mr E Dadswell, Mr and Mrs Ambroise Vlasto, Bonbie James Pitt and Mrs Kenedy, Mr Andreal, Mrs. Risvet and 3 infants, Mr T Bushell.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
12 Surat (s) .... Southampton.
Feb. DEPARTURES.
13 Surat (s) .... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Surat—To Madras—Mr McAlpine Miss McGaum, Mr Hawes, Mr Shaw and Miss Strange.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Surat—To Calcutta : Mr and Mrs Westland and infant, Mr T Compston, Mr R Shaw, Mr C B Claudius, Mr A Hayes, Mr C J K Watson, Mr J Green, Mr S T Dean, Mr and Mrs J Kenny, Mr and Mrs W P Kenny.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—5 casks hardware, Amerodin Fazulall : ; 250 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 4 casks white paint Tyebaily Chandabhoy and Co ; 4 cases hardware, Nanjee Carjee.

Childwall Hall s—237 plate iron, 200 bundles hoop iron, 200 bundles and 58 cases sheet iron, Khimjee Jeeva.

Thessaly s—669 bundles nail rod iron, Lookmonjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Helena s—100 kegs iron rose nails and 125 kegs iron wire nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

Winston s—1,685 bars and 1,339 bundles iron, and 280 bundles and 1,064 bars rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver, 2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—1 case glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—5,050 cwts linseed and 4 bales waste silk, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10 bales cotton, A Bischeck and Co ; 10 bales cotton, B oth and Co ; 87 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Boorchund ; 3 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 79 bales senna Stewart, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Penang s—15 bales cotton, Coovarjee Lellabhur ; 30 bales wool, Tarachund Cheallaram ; 20 bales hemp and 4 bales wool en rugs, A Muncherji ; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 6 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Mooljee ; 175 cwts coir fibre, Madowjee Ghella ; 117 cwts coir fibre, Dhurumsey Visram ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Robart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 30 bales rags, J H Lillewood.

Galatea s—50 bales cotton, Vardhman Panachund ; 89 bales cotton and 1 bale wool, Khimjee Assur ; 50 bales cot on, Manickchund Mulochund ; 7 cwts oil cake, Hormujee Rustomjee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 25 bales cotton, Nurrace Konwjee and Co.

Childwall Hall s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 8,750 cwts linseed, and 4000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and and Co ; 50 bales wool, Mottle Jaithe ; 151 bales cotton, Muniall Vurajlall ; 119 cwts coir, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co.

Earl of Zetland s—61 bales cotton, Samchund Mithe ; 171 bales cotton, Muniall Vurajlall ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund ; 160 cwts bones, Allimahamed Hassum ; 33 bales cotton, Davidass Savalkye.

Bellona s—325 cwts myraboli ms, Soondersdass Damoder.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arab Druid—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Bischeck and Co ; 500 bales, cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee and Co.

Castore s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tyrian s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Europa s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tagus s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nora—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Isaac Reed—1,200 bales cotton, and 3711 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.

Europa s—25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

India s—120 bales cotton, Ramjedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—16 cases fishmaws, M M Mehta and Co.

Geelong s—24 bales cotton, E I Moolchund : 7 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 bales twist, P F Tulsidas ; 20 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy ; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—83 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium, Sewpersad Sewsunker.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·947
Temperature of the Air	79 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 4
Dew Point	64 6
Relative humidity of Air	66·22
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·3
General Direction of wind ....NNE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	267.

HIGH COURT.—February 16.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSE.

659-77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Dadabhoy Rowjee—Janardhun and G. Part heard.

691-77—Bhaishunker and W—Luximibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janardhun and G.

281-78—Rimington, H and L—Haniveneli Navalmull vs Heerapal Premchund and others—N N Kothare.

480-77—Rimington, H and L—Luckmidas Hunsraj vs Dewcoorbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

688-77—Bhaishunker and B—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shivkrushna Nanabhoy and others—In person.

712-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchunder Helwai vs Khitrasdass Harrockroy—Shapurjee and T.

695-77—Craigie, L and O—Zahra Begum vs Sakina Begum —Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSE.

411-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Hurrivalubdas Culliandass vs Gordhundas Narotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 14.

Barnett, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

February 15.

Brown, Major, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Seat, Capt, 1st Lancers, from sick leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—February 15.

Hamilton, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.
Mackay, Lieut, 9th Lancers, to join, to Sialkote.
Fullerton, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cooper, Lieut, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Fraser, Lieut, 3rd Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Preston, Lieut. 33rd Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Pasay, Lieut, 2-17th Regt, on duty, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 13.)

Surgeon J J Fitzpatrick, M D, Civil Surgeon Kurnool, to be Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly.

Surgeon W G King, Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly, to be Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Kurnool.

Surgeon C J McNally to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Mangalore.

Mr J H Boyer, Acting Deputy Tehsildar of Vythery, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

Mr N A Roupell, acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in Vizagapatam, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Mr A M MacGregor, Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr J Newerton to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, and to act as Principal Assistant, during the absence of Mr Roupell on leave.

Mr C T to be Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Madura.

Mr F W Moore to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kadapa.

Mr W B Legrett, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Major C H Grace, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and eight months.

Major G Hockly, Infantry General List, is granted furlough on private affairs for one year and seven days and on medical certificate for seven months and twenty three days.

Col C B Hogge, Staff Corps, Inspector-General, Madras Police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months.

Major Hall, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, having returned from furlough, the services of Captain S H Desborough, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon-Major H E Binsted, M D, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for sixteen months.

The rank mentioned Officer is admitted to the Colonel's allowance : Colonel F Mardall.

The service of Lieut J Power, 2nd 16th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Lieut Colonel, Brevet Major General, William Vise, having completed twelve years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel.

Surgeon M for John Shortt, M D, F L S, M R C P I, and L D S, Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service from the 12th February 1878 on a pension of £700 per annum.

The following promotion is made : Captain E Austin, Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.

Colonel W G Swanston, Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police Trichinopoly, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....17th, 4h. 7m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....24th, 8h. 36m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb.					
Sat. 16	.....	6 29	6 0	{ 10 23 m { 11 10 a	4 38 m 4 37 a
Sun. 17	8th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 28	6 1	{ 11 12 m { 11 44 m	5 19 m 5 20 a
Mon. 18	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 11 57 m {	5 56 m 6 3 a
Tues. 19	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 0 20 m { 0 41 a	6 36 m 6 45 a
Wed 20	English Mail Expected.	6 27	6 1	{ 0 57 m { 1 25 a	7 14 m 7 27 a
Th. 21	.....	6 26	6 2	{ 1 33 m { 2 13 a	7 54 m 8 10 a
Fr. 22	.....	6 26	6 2	{ 2 9 m { 3 3 a	8 35 m 8 54 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOONDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a Domestic occurrence is two Rs the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

PHAROAH—February 13th, at Madras, the wife of Mr W Pharoah, Bank of Madras, of a son.

DEATHS.

GREAVES—January 27th, at Nowgong, Assam, Theodore W Greaves, Esq, aged 34.

KIRKPATRICK—February 11th, at Delhi, of renal dropsy, Emily Williamson, the wife of Mr C S Kirkpatrick, of the Punjab Education Department.

MAILLITE—February 7th, at Allahabad, from a fall which terminated in brain fever and small-pox, Aline Blanche Alice, the third daughter of Mr and Mrs Mallitte, aged 6 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

England at last confronts Russia on the Bosphorus, and a terrible war between these two rivals for supremacy in the East is unavoidable, unless the Czar sends orders to his troops to fall back from Constantinople. Public opinion at home has forced the English Government to take a decisive step, which shows that England means war, and leaves Russia no choice but either to retreat or fight. It is not only that, by forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, in defiance of Turkish remonstrances, the English have cast aside the Treaty of Paris and proclaimed their determination to trust henceforth not to diplomacy but to the sword for the maintenance of their rights in Turkish waters. Russia, far from objecting to this act of violence, seems to have made a point of professing to welcome the approach of the British Squadron to Constantinople. The Turks might object, but that was neither here nor there ; Prince Gortschakoff, for his part, could only see in this act of the British Government a legitimate concern for the safety of British subjects at Constantinople and a desire to help in keeping order in that capital ; and, animated by a like motive, he proposed that the Russian troops should co-operate with the British Fleet by occupying and guarding the city while the men-of-war protected its seaward face. But England has disdainfully rejected these perfidious advances, has refused to admit that the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops can be a pacific measure, or will correspond with the presence of the British Fleet in the Golden Horn, and has protested against the entrance of any portion of the Russian army into the city. This protest is the first distinct intimation England has given to Russia of her resolution not to listen to fair words any more ; and it must obviously be followed, if Russia remains obstinate, by a categorical demand on the part of England for the retirement of the Russian army to a safe distance from the Straits, and by a declaration of war if this demand be not immediately complied with. Now that the English Ministry has made up its mind exactly what to do, and knows it has the nation at its back, it will go on in the course on which it has entered without hesitation or misgiving ; and, if war should result, perhaps it will be found that England is prepared to put a perfectly equipped army of 100,000 men in the field at once, and that she can count on the alliance of Austria.

The argument of Prince Gortschakoff, that the occupation of the city of Constantinople by Russian troops and of the harbour by English men-of-war are identical cases, has at first sight a plausible look, and requires a careful answer. The difference between the two cases is, that England for her part has always been willing to leave the control of the Straits leading from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean in the hands of a neutral and friendly Power, while Russia has always coveted the command of these Straits for herself. The whole Eastern Question, so far as England is concerned, may be defined in these terms : To keep Russia from acquiring such a preponderance in the East of Europe as would convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake, with the right of egress therefrom exclusively reserved for the Russian fleet, which might issue at any time from its unassailable retreat and seriously disturb the security of England's maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean. We fully allow that, according to the theory of the rights of man which finds favour with philosophers who are full of the enthusiasm of Humanity, Russia has as good a warrant to be a Mediterranean Power as England has ; but England had the start of her, and, as the command of the Mediterranean is the essential condition of the existence of the British Empire, it is not surprising that statesmen whose first duty is to care for the honour and the interests of England should be intensely jealous of the appearance of Russia on that scene as a great maritime Power, and should be determined to take securities against letting the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus become Russian possessions. It was this policy of self-defence which made the English Government of 1854 go to war in order to check the ambitious designs of a Power, which, if it were ever securely planted at Constantinople, would be a perpetual menace to the integrity of the British Empire and the independence of Europe. That war has of late years been freely denounced, but it accomplished the purpose for which it was begun, and so bound Russia down that that Power was forced to wait nearly a quarter of a century before attempting again to acquire the dominion of the Straits. Now, having renewed and made more binding with Prussianized Germany the conspiracy against the liberties of Europe which the Czar Nicholas entered into with the late King of Prussia, the Russians are seeking once more to make themselves masters of Constantinople. The telegrams are compiled so carelessly and with such a want of intelligence that we cannot say if the Russian troops have already occupied the city or have only threatened to enter it, though we do not think they can have yet ventured to advance beyond the inland fortifications. But in either case the position they occupy under the terms of the armistice from the lines of Gallipoli to the lines of Constantinople enables them to destroy the freedom of the Straits ; and the movement of the British Fleet can only, therefore, be considered an act of self-defence, taken in consequence of the practical violation by Russia of the pledge she gave at the outbreak of the war to treat British interests with the most scrupulous respect. If, in response to this movement, the Russians make a fresh aggression by seizing the city, or even refuse to withdraw their troops beyond a line at which it will be impossible for them to meddle with the navigation of the Straits, England will undoubtedly try to make them give way. But will the Russians fall back as far, say, as to Adrianople ? We are surprised to hear that there is a more hopeful feeling in commercial circles at home, based on the expectation that Russia, with her finances exhausted, will hesitate to face a fresh and most formidable adversary. But the Czar is the chief and almost the only friend of peace in his dominions, and, as his health is failing, we cannot but fear that the war party, whose antipathy to England has become a kind of fanaticism, will gain the upper hand in the Imperial Council. A few days more now must decide the issue, and the chances seem to us, we confess, to be overwhelming that before the end of this month the advance guard of the English army from Malta will have landed at Gallipoli. Some strange complications may ensue owing to the change of character assumed by the Turks, who are now the sworn friends of the Russians, but it is difficult to believe that the Turks, though they may be compelled to dissemble their hate to the ruthless conquerors who have overthrown their Empire, are prepared yet to fight seriously on the side of Russia.

We have repeatedly urged in these columns that one of the greatest curses of India is the enormous armies which Native Princes sustain in their dominions, and we are glad to see that attention has been called to the subject in England. A few days ago we quoted from the *Times* a remarkable letter by "An Indian Journalist" on the subject, and the truth of his remarks must be apparent to any one who takes an interest in the troublesome politics of this Empire. For the 200 millions odd persons directly ruled by the British Government, the Government of India employs a total military force of 190,000 men, of whom 65,000 are Europeans. The Native States, with a population of about 50 millions, maintain an army of 350,000 men—that is, nearly twice as many troops as the British Government supports for four times the number of people. The Government of India engages to preserve the integrity of these Native States, so the question cannot help arising, What is the good of these native armies ? The answer must be that they are no good whatever. On the contrary, they are a standing menace to the British Government, and it is surprising that Indian statesmen have not seen the matter in this light. It is undoubted, as the correspondent of the *Times* says, that the continued maintenance of native armies in Native States is undesirable because they are unnecessary for the security of the States maintaining them (the British Government having already taken the task of securing the integrity of Native States upon itself), because their maintenance must be exceedingly burdensome to the States maintaining them both financially and economically, because their existence is more a menace than a security to the Indian Empire, and because their existence represents a waste of the resources of the country. Theorists hold that, in times of trouble, these native armies would be a support to British arms, but practically it is doubtful whether this would be the case, the experiences of 1857 showing that, however loyal certain Native Chiefs might desire to be, there was no check upon their troops, who actually did an immense amount of mischief. The only purpose which these native armies can serve is to swell the pride of native rulers, but so long as Chiefs are encouraged in their dreams of feudal independence, the British Government might just as well make them all Oxford professors as hope to win them into the paths of civilization by making them Councillors of the Empire, Generals in the British army, and members of the most celebrated orders we possess in the British Empire. The rudeness which Scindia displayed in Calcutta, when he did not choose to call upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is accounted for by the statement that the excellence of his army has intoxicated him with pride. This is a very dangerous symptom, and is directly due to the Government of India's policy of bespattering Native Chiefs with honours while at the same time leaving them to cultivate the means of becoming so formidable that they think they can afford to be insolent. In Scindia, the symptoms of military pride have become exaggerated, but in certain proportions they no doubt exist in other Chiefs who have been encouraged to drain the resources of their country for the purpose of supporting troops which they have no necessity for whatever. Scindia's particular case is worth considering.

Our special correspondent, writing from Gwalior during the Prince of Wales' visit, drew attention to a circumstance connected with the army of that State which is of grave significance for Indian statesmen. He said that Scindia's "adoption of a sort of Prussian system has "enabled him to fill his territory with men ; for "by disbanding his army every two or three "years he evades the spirit of his treaty with the "British that he shall not keep more than a cer"tain number of soldiers, although he keeps it to "the letter." Our correspondent mentioned this as a matter of common report, and said that if it is really the case that Scindia practises this Prussian plan methodically, there must be a formidable force of Gwalior militia in the territory of which we know nothing, and take no heed. Scindia has an army of all arms of a very formidable character. He paraded 8,000 selected troops before the Prince of Wales, and it was remarked by competent judges that his infantry was superior to our own native Line. And we can quite believe it. Scindia has his whole heart and soul in his army, and has been giving it for years past the closest attention, while our own Government has permitted the Native Army to slide, and through its indifference has, of course, dispirited its men. 8,000 troops as good as Scindia's are—indeed he is reported to have 20,000 of all sorts—are not in themselves alarming ; the danger lies in such an army as this being considered by the population as a nucleus whither the discontented and the disloyal of our own people could betake themselves in the event of some crisis of our rule in Hindustan. If Scindia has 20,000 men in arms, and as many more in a kind of Landwehr, he is too powerful, we should say, for the situation Such an army as this could be easily augmented to any extent in a time of disturbance here—in fact, we might expect to see it gather size like a snowball, until Scindiah would find himself some fine day at the head of a veritable host. In the year 1857 it was fortunate for us that our mutinous sepoys had no native army, such as Scindia's is now, to join with. They were without commanders (if we except Tantia Topee, who drew most of his formidable army from Gwalior and other Central Indian nuclei of native troops) or magazines, but if they had such a nucleus as Scindiah's army is at present, they could have been supplied with both, and our difficulties in suppressing the revolt must have been immensely increased.

Scindia is reported to be a loyal Prince and a frank, honest soldier, and we are glad to think of him as such ; nevertheless, we do not trust him one whit more than any other man whose ambition runs counter to our own. It is simply excess of sentiment to talk of any people—Orientals especially—being bound to adopt others' interests in preference to their own through considerations of gratitude for past favours. What we ought to do with these armed Princes is to consider them as very possible enemies so long as they choose to maintain formidable armies for no apparent purpose. Scindiah, it is true, was very loyal to us in 1857, but his army was not. Numbers of his men joined the enemy, and who can say they would not do so again ? Besides, and fully crediting the unswerving loyalty of the present ruler of Gwalior under any circumstances, Scindia is but mortal, must die, and his successor may be a very different kind of man. An army of 20,000 men, a militia, and possible alliances with other armed Princes, such as the Nizam and Holkar, signify too formidable a toy for our protegée to possess, and though we have every respect for Scindiah, as a man and a ruler, we must honestly confess that we cannot see for what purpose, or with what object, he maintains such a very extraordinary fighting force to the great burden of his revenues. It is simply insulting to English Power in the East to say that he maintains this army to help us out of an Indian mess. And yet, if it is not for the sake of acting as a contingent to a British army, for what reason can he burden himself with it ? He has no enemies, and if he had, he might trust to England to prevent them doing him the slightest injury. They say he is a soldier with a soldier's tastes, and that this box of soldiers is a plaything for the Gwalior spoilt child. If it is so, eight thousand of all arms might content him. What infant with military instincts wants 20,000 men, and it is reported, a Landwehr as well, to play at soldiers with ? Recollecting that Holkar has also a formidable army, and the Nizam another, we cannot but think these military toys very dangerous playthings ; so dangerous, indeed, that a friendly hint might not be out of place on the subject. A hint from our Government, just sufficient to say that until occasion arises for the enlistment of contingents from Native States, it would be well to reduce present armies there, the motive of such military display being open, let us hope, to much misconstruction.

We do not suppose that any Englishman entertains a doubt about what the fate of an army like Scindia's must be if brought into contest with a British force, but this danger of fighting our troops on a private quarrel, such as the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda had with us, is not the real danger at all, but rather what we have pointed out—the significance of these armies as rallying points. The Prussian system, which Scindia is supposed to be practising, is founded, we may say, upon this plan of having a nucleus of regular

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ENTRY OF THE BRITISH FLEET INTO THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put said, that the Porte had refused permission for our Fleet to enter the Dardanelles, nevertheless it had been ordered to proceed. The Governor of the Dardanelles had protested but the passage of the Ironclad Squadron was unopposed, and he (Sir Stafford) believed that it was now at Constantinople. The occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, he said, was not justified.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby read a despatch from Prince Gortschakoff in which he stated that the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops was a pacific measure.

The Sultan has dissolved the Turkish Parliament.

ENGLAND PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, FEB 15.

Lord Derby, in reply to Prince Gortschakoff's despatch concerning the occupation of Constantinople, has stated that England protests against the occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops, which is not at all identical with the presence of the British Ironclad Squadron at Constantinople.

The British Squadron has safely passed the Dardanelles and is now in the Sea of Marmora, where it is experiencing boisterous weather.

MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Four of the British Ironclads have arrived at Prince's Islands (near the entrance to the Bosphorus) this morning. Two other Ironclads remain at Gallipoli, whilst three remain in Besika Bay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 14, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3/16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	103½
Silver	54 to 54½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£12 200 000	Inc.	£300,000
Bills Discounted ..	£17 800,000		
Bullion	£24,800,000	Dec.	£200 000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is..... 46 13/16 per cent.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16 to 3d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 11-9.	

WE understand that H. E. the Governor will return to Bombay by the 28th inst

IN consequence of the great distress prevailing in Katty war, Mr. Peile has, we hear, received instructions to proceed with some of the railways which were sketched out as famine works, and afterwards dropped, last year.

WE learn that Mr. Aitchison will relieve Mr. Saunders at Mysore on March 31st. After Mr. Aitchison's departure it is understood that Mr. Plowden will conduct the current duties of the Foreign Secretariat until Mr. Lyall takes up the appointment at the end of March.

THE meetings of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Viceroy, fixed for Wednesday, the 20th instant, have been postponed to Saturday, the 23rd instant.

THE crop and weather report for Oudh and the N. W. P., for the week ending with the 6 h inst., states that the weather is still changeable. Fine weather wanted for ripening of the *rabi*, as more rain will do damage.

AT the hurdle races which took place at Deyrah Dhoon on the 10th inst., Mr. Ernest Mooney Manager of the Kowlaghir tea plantation, rode a horse which every one told him it was dangerous for him to try. At the fourth round the unfortunate rider was thrown, terribly fracturing the back of his head, and he died an hour after.

CAPTAIN E. H. H COLLEN, now on leave, and who is expected in April next, will be appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Secretariat, and Captain Crookshank, 1st Assistant Secretary, will probably take up the duties of the then Officiating Deputy Secretary until his arrival in India.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S death, intelligence of which reached Colombo on the 31st ultimo, has been very feelingly alluded to there both by Bench and Bar, and all the Courts suspended their sittings for a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the ex-Chief Justice.

THE *Madras Mail*—Surgeon-Major John Shortt has retired on a well-earned pension of £700 a year. The snakes of Madras will be in error in supposing that they are now to have a little holiday as their arch enemy has retired from the Government service, for he has, we learn, resolved to settle on the Shevaroys, and will there, in all probability, continue his experiments with cobras, and will sacrifice pariah dogs in the cause of science. Dr. Shortt has shown wonderful pluck and enthusiasm in his search for an antidote to snake-bite. He has risked his life hundreds of times in the hope of solving a problem that involves the lives of thousands of his fellow-beings. He has compiled a number of monographs on ethnological, botanical, zoological, and topographical subjects, which, it is hoped, he will now collect, revise, condense, and republish in a popular form.

THE report of famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 2nd instant, states that "the completion of the harvest and the cultivation of the Vaisakh crops continue to afford a good deal of occupation for field labourers, and there is as yet no evidence of increasing pressure on the poorer classes or of any growing necessity for Relief other than that now provided by Public Works. The Famine Commissioner has made a short tour in central and east Kolar, and considers the dry crops there have yielded about one-third of the ordinary produce, while he was gratified to find the wet land-, the area of which in those parts is considerable, have been utilized to the fullest extent. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,464 tons, or 698 tons more than last week, but less by 164 tons than the previous week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 436 tons, or a decrease of 54 tons. Prices are unsteady, but there is no marked change. The number of labourers on Civil Relief Works in the Tumkur, Hassan, and Chitaidrug Districts is returned at 4,025, as compared with 4,664 for the week preceding, but the figures are apparently incorrect for the Tumkur District, where the great bulk of these labourers are working. On the other hand, there has been a very general increase on works under the supervision of the Public Works Department, 40,204 persons being employed, or 2,243 more than in the week before. Some gangs in the Tumkur District were marched to more important works without any considerable loss, and it is hoped the difficulty of inducing people to resort to large central works will decrease as the season advances. The number in relief camps, of which there are now 35, was 3,775, or a decrease of 353. Two thirds of these are in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. The numbers admitted to camps have not been correctly reported : 638 were sent to their homes and 196 drafted to works. Besides these, the numbers, consisting both of applicants for relief and of beggars and sick persons brought in by the Municipal Police, which were dealt with by the despatching officer at Bangalore, were 1,493. The cost per head for the previous week was Re. 1-5-4 and for the present week Re. 1-4 4."

THE *Indian Daily News*—Sir Frederick Haines at the Trades dinner hinted to those he addressed that they were very lightly insured against the chances of war, and what he said is perfectly true. The commerce of India, the very Empire itself, is not insured as it ought to be by an army proportionate with the stakes at issue, but it is difficult to convince the public of this, because the public ear is still ringing with the nonsense of those politicians and economists who go in for military reduction as the best platform they can stand on? But let the public beware. If war should come upon us suddenly, that is to say, anything of a serious war, India will have to encounter it with the most glaring disadvantages of military organization, and without anything like a proper "insurance," as Sir Frederick Haines pithily puts it, against war's chances. No doubt the crying want of the army of India, British and Native, is, in one word—money. For years past the army has been made the scape-goat of financial misadventures, and perhaps none but those behind the scenes can thoroughly realise the situation. Now the efficiency of the army has been tampered with, in order to find money for the payment of purely civil expenses. "Cut down the army" is always the resource of despairing financiers, and the result is at this date—its inefficiency. The physique of the men may be good, their discipline in cantonments excellent, their courage and loyalty all that can be desired, but they are without the organisation the times demand, and without that they cannot be considered efficient as an army. It is to be feared we shall have to wait for war for improvement; and, if so, all we can say is that we are likely to have to wait just a little too long for it.

THE *Englishman* :—Sir John Strachey's explanation of the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the proceeds of the new famine taxes strikes us as being eminently unsatisfactory. We admit all that Sir John Strachey says about the inconvenience of a separate fund, and should be quite satisfied by a distinct pledge that the Government would annually apply the amount of these taxes to the reduction of debt. What we are told, however, is that the Government will *virtually* adopt this course. The proceeds of the taxes will be actually employed, wholly or in part, in the construction of public works; and, so far as money would otherwise have to be borrowed for such works, they will no doubt virtually operate as a reduction of debt. But while the amount to be annually expended on public works is not strictly limited, we can have no assurance that they will actually operate in this way, and not as a means of enabling the Government to increase its expenditure under this head. One thing is certain, viz., that if, after these taxes have been levied as an insurance fund against famine, the public find themselves subjected to fresh taxation for the purpose of meeting any famine expenditure within the estimated average of fifteen millions in ten years, they will consider that they have been made the victim of a breach of faith. We ask the Government one question then—It has declined to establish a separate fund with the proceeds of these taxes; it has declined to pledge itself to apply them actually and directly to the reduction of debt; will it give the public a distinct pledge that within the limit of fifteen millions in ten years, recourse shall not be had to fresh taxation for the purpose of meeting future famine expenditure? This pledge will not be entirely satisfactory. For, should the works constructed turn out unproductive, or inadequately productive, the public will, in spite of it, have to meet an ingreasing charge on account of interest for money borrowed for famine purposes. Still it will be better than no pledge at all.

THE Brahmos are much moved and distressed at the "fall" of their great leader, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, in one article of their reformed faith, he having assented to a marriage between his eldest daughter, who is not yet fourteen, and the young Maharaja of Kuch Behar. The Babu's assent is regarded with feelings of grief and surprise by a very large number of Brahmos, as inconsistent with the principles which he himself has hitherto so zealously advocated, and a protest against the marriage has been addressed to the Babu by some very influential Brahmos. The following are the principal points advanced in the protest :—

To us this marriage is objectionable on many grounds. We look upon early marriage as a sin . . . . . marriage should be deferred until the girl attains her proper development, both physical and moral, and until she is able to comprehend the solemn responsibilities of marriage. A few years ago, when you yourself took the opinions of many distinguished medical men on this subject, most of them distinctly declared 18 or 19 to be the proper marriageable age for girls; but having regard to the general feeling and practice on this subject in the native community, you fixed as the minimum marriageable age in Act III. of 1872. The fixing of this minimum had, at the time, your entire support, and we had hoped that, in your own case, you would set a good example to the Brahmo Samaj, but we regret to find your daughter under the later age than the minimum of 14 recognized by the Act. But we now grieve to find that you are about to marry your daughter when she has not even completed her 14th year. In accordance with your suggestion, the minimum marriageable age for females has been fixed by the Act. Properly speaking, marriage even at that age should be regarded as early marriage; but we are exceedingly astonished and sorry to hear that you are marrying your daughter before the minor Act has come into force, or completed even his 16th year. Judging from the high ideal of marriage set forth by yourself in your speeches and public writings, a marriage where the parties are not yet able to understand the responsibilities of married life, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a sin, and we are about to make over to one child the charge of another. This marriage may lead many people to suppose that the influence of the bridegroom's position and wealth has been to some extent brought to bear on your mind in regard to consideration of the risk to your daughter's future conjugal happiness which is involved in this alliance. It is needless to remark that even such imputations with reference to your character would be painful to us and injurious to the Brahmo Samaj. Under these circumstances, a father like yours-lf, should attach greater importance to the religious and moral interests of a daughter than the consideration of wealth or rank. But the prince is yet a minor, and he is not a Brahmo, or even a member of the Samaj as regards education, he has not as yet passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. These facts, coupled with the consideration that you would not perhaps have even entertained such a proposal of marriage if the circumstances were the same, the bridegroom had belonged to a humbler station in life, will naturally lead people to imagine that in the marriage of your daughter you prefer wealth to other qualifications on the part of the bridegroom, or to consideration of your daughter's happiness and future moral welfare. Is it not a lamentable thing for our church, we ask, that any occasion should be given for such remarks? Finally, we repeat, that we regard early marriage as a hateful custom, and we look upon the sin for a parent to be concerned in such marriages. We have stated also the other objections we entertain against this marriage. In conclusion, we entreat you not to proceed with this match, and thereby avert from our church great future injury.

The event, it is thought, will mark a most painful epoch in the history of the Brahmo Somaj and the cause of social progress in Bengal with which the Somaj has been so long identified.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—"The danger of English interests being menaced nearer home than at Constantinople or the Dardanelles has frequently been referred to in your columns and is believed to be a very real one by those who have some knowledge of the secret tendencies of Continental diplomacy. There is, I understand, good reason to believe that the late mission of M. Gambetta to Italy was connected with this matter. It is known that the French Republicans have for some time been opposed to the idea of pursuing a policy of revenge towards Germany, and that, on the contrary, they have striven to maintain good relations with her. Prince Bismarck is said entirely to reciprocate this conciliatory spirit, and he rendered a most valuable service to the Republicans by forcing Marshal MacMahon, at the moment when a *coup d'etat* seemed imminent, to throw over his Buonapartist and Legitimist friend and accept a Republican Ministry. Since then the Prince has been in frequent communication with M. Gambetta, and the latter is believed to have gone to Italy with the object of laying before the Cabinet of the Quirinal a plan of coalition between Germany, Italy, and France. According to this plan France is to be reconciled to her losses after the war of 1870 by having Lorraine restored to her and by being allowed to take Belgium. Alsace, having a population of German nationality, would be recognized by France as part of the German empire. Germany would recoup herself for the loss of Lorraine by taking Holland; while Italy would be rewarded for her complicity in the arrangement by the restoration of Savoy, which France could well spare on becoming the possessor of the fertile plains and rich coal fields of Belgium. It seems that the Italian Government has not as yet pronounced any decisive opinion on this plan, but that the negotiations are still in progress."

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says of Sir Arnold Kemball :—Sir Arnold Kemball, moving about the outer edge of that huge circle of Oriental gossip which has its centre in Constantinople, has naturally been the hero of almost as many legends as if he had lived in the days of the Round Table. He has been killed, wounded, taken prisoner; has won, and I am bound in candour to add, has lost, various battles of more or less importance; has been badly treated by the Turks, has been singled out by the Turks for marked distinction, and has even performed the proverbially difficult feat of being in two—not to say three—places at once. About the only point on which all the accounts agree is that he is a first-rate officer and a model English gentleman, with a cool courage and iron physique, which exactly fit him for the discharge of the difficult duties and hard work which his situation imposes upon him. The last legend afloat about him, even in well-informed quarters, is that he is the victim of interference, so arbitrary and unreasoning, on the part of his superiors that he cannot choose his own sphere of action, but is ordered about to places at which he cannot get either food, beds, or even that still more precious commodity, news. I am assured, on the best authority, that this legend is absolutely without foundation. Sir Arnold Kemball received his instructions when he first entered on his duties in Asia, understood them thoroughly, and since then has been, and is, left to act and move about entirely at his own discretion. He has always acted so wisely and so well that no necessity has arisen for giving him any further telegraphic or written directions for his guidance. It has been considered that Sir Arnold Kemball being on the spot is himself the best judge of where he ought to be at a given moment, and his conduct has always met with approval from his immediate chief, the Ambassador at Constantinople, as well as from the authorities at home.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rome writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Cardinal Manning, with all his Ultramontane tendencies, has shown that he is not bereft of British common-sense in the advice that he has given to the Pope during late events. Cardinal Bilio, who is intolerance personified, who aspires to the office of knight-errant of Catholicism, would have urged the Vatican on to measures most detrimental to its own interests—such as an encyclical letter to all the bishops enjoining on them a policy of resistance, the holding of a consistory, and the delivery of an allocution, in which it should be affirmed that the advent of the new King and the present Ministry seriously endangered the prospects of independence for the future Conclave. Cardinal Bilio also urged upon His Holiness the refusal to receive any foreign representative who had arrived to do honour to the remains of the "despoiler." Conciliatory cardinals, on the other hand, at the unprecedented and unexpected unanimity of sentiment expressed throughout Europe and throughout Italy, counselled the Pope to yield all points in the question of religious rites; and he himself leaned to this view of the case—had, indeed, ordered a magnificent funeral mass in the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Cardinal Manning, instead, pointed out the supreme imprudence of the former course, the inconsistency of the latter; observed that nothing yet proved that the new King of Italy or his Ministry intended to deviate from the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and that nothing tends to harm a cause so much as appealing for redress for imaginary grievances; that the representatives of foreign Catholic Powers had every right to be received by His Holiness should they demand an audience; and that, as to the Italian bishops, they had their instructions, and could be called to account separately if they disobeyed them. On the other hand, he discountenanced any concession that could even by implication admit the recognition by the Holy See of the right of the kings of the other parts of Italy to rule in the Papal dominions. Up to this moment Cardinal Manning's counsels have prevailed.

MR. THORNTON ON THE TAXATION BILL FOR THE PUNJAB.

THE Hon. Mr. Thornton, after supporting the Licence Bill, contended in the case of the Punjab Local Rates Bill that the agricultural population of the Punjab was, as a rule, eminently prosperous and thriving, and could well bear the slight additional taxation proposed. He traced the history of the Land Revenue Administration of the Provinces from Sikh times, pointed out the moderation of recent assessments, and gave statistics in proof of the great extension of cultivation, the enormous increase of the selling price of land, and the insignificance of the proposed addition to its burdens. All the Government asks, he said, "is that a body of landowners whose property has been more than enhanced in value during the last 20 years shall contribute a famine insurance rate of one farthing per acre per annum." As to the form of taxation he urged that it was the least open to objection and the most satisfactory to the tax-payers of any that could be devised, and while he admitted that the tax would be distasteful and regarded, however unjustly, as an infringement of the settlement engagement, he had no fear but that there would be on the part of the large population of the Punjab any serious discontent; and he suggested that the dissatisfaction of the tax-payers might be mitigated, as it was in the case of the local rates cess of 1871, by arranging that they should see clearly that "famine insurance" was not a mere pretext for raising money, but that the tax was duly expended on the purposes for which it was levied.

FAMINE TAXATION.

THE following is the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council on February 9th :—

Concluded from the yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

Then we come to the year 1876-77, when the Government of my immediate predecessor, Lord Northbrook, proposed a further increase of 3 annas per maund in the Madras and Bombay salt duties, making an increase of 6 annas per maund in the salt duties of Northern India. The Secretary of State apparently attributed this proposal to financial pressure created by a rapid fall in the price of silver; and he withheld his sanction to it, under the impression that circumstances might prove that the Government of India had exaggerated the probable duration and future intensity of that phenomenon; in short, that it would be unwise to make a permanent change to meet what might be a temporary difficulty. Another reason the Government explained to the Secretary of State that the chief motive of its proposal had been a desire to effect an approximation towards the equalization of the salt duties, and the more comprehensive division of charges which it had long regarded as an important financial improvement. It also considered that the measure, if adopted, would have involved important administrative advantages, by enabling the Inland Customs Departments to curtail some part of their obstructive line, and it added an expression of its belief that there were very sufficient reasons, both financial and administrative, for carrying out that part of the measure which would have equalized the duties on the salt in Madras and Bombay, still leaving the salt consumed in Upper India taxed 5*p* per cent., and the salt consumed in Bengal taxed 60 per cent., higher than the salt consumption in the Southern Presidencies, thereby preserving the, for years, established advantage. My late colleague, Sir William Muir, just before he resigned his charge of the Financial Department, placed on record a minute strongly recommending the immediate revival, even in the middle of the financial year, of the above-mentioned proposal to raise the salt duties in Southern India without lowering the salt duties in Northern India. But in this minute, Sir William Muir went even further than Lord Northbrook's original proposal. For while on the one hand he proposed to raise the salt duties in Madras and Bombay at once to Rs. 2-8 per maund; on the other hand, he proposed, instead of lowering the Bengal salt duty, to raise it also by 4 annas per maund; and in support of these proposals he appealed to his intimate knowledge of the Bombay-Deccan and Central Provinces to prove that even a 3-rupee duty does not anywhere press sensibly upon the population. Now, I felt unable to adopt the proposals thus urged upon me by Sir William Muir, and I wish to explain that as the ways appeared to me that a substantial increase in the salt duties of Southern India is a perfectly legitimate, and even salutary, measure, especially one that would be deliberately adopted, not as a temporary financial expedient to meet a passing difficulty, but as a wise, prudent and necessary part of a well-considered comprehensive plan, which has previously been ascertained to be practicable, for getting rid of all our inland customs lines, equalising the salt duty all round the coast, and consolidating the whole providing the whole population of the Empire with a practically unlimited supply of adequately cheap salt. But the proposals of my late colleague fulfilled none of these conditions. I considered that, before calling on the Government of India to make some reasonable financial sacrifice on behalf of this great fiscal reform, it was incumbent on the Government of India to do what it had hitherto not done; that is to say, to ascertain, by negociation with the native states of Rajpootana and Central India, whether there was any practical prospect of realizing, within a reasonable period of time, the paramount object to which all the present or prospective, alterations in the rates of the salt duty in British India should, in my judgment, be subsidiary; namely, the abolition of the inland customs lines. In the next place, I considered that, whenever we raised the salt duties in Southern India, nothing but an overwhelming pressure of financial responsibility ought to prevent us from endeavouring to effect, at least, some simultaneous reduction in the salt duties of Upper India. In conformity with these principles, the Government of India has, for more than twelve months, been assiduously labouring to carry out a thoroughgoing reform in the levy of the salt duties. I would now ask permission to state to the Council, in a general way, what we have actually done, and what we hope to do, in this matter. Our first step was to enter into confidential communication with the native states I have already mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining their acquiescence in our control over the salt sources in their territories, and thus enabling us to tax all salt at the places of production, and so abolish our present barbarous inland customs cordons, upon conditions equitable, and indeed liberal, as regards the financial interests of the native states concerned, and the social interests of their subjects. Now, the Council will not expect me to explain the details of these negociations, which have been going on for several months; but I think I am in a position to assure it that at present they are far advanced towards a satisfactory completion. We have approached the native governments with every consideration for their legitimate interests. We have spared no pains to bring arrangements in a friendly and reasonable spirit. We have received from them much valuable information and suggestion; and we have formulated our own proposals in careful accordance with the information and suggestions thus received. The result is, that I feel justified in anticipating, at no distant date, the conclusion of arrangements with the great salt-producing states of native India which, whilst satisfactory to them and to us, from a financial point of view, will render possible the introduction of a great fiscal reform, generally advantageous to the population of the whole empire. It is evident, however, that if our negociations be attended with the success I anticipate, the first question we shall then have to determine on our own behalf will be the duty to be levied on salt at the places of production. Now, until, our recent, salt measures were adopted, that is to say, only a month ago, the rates of the salt duty levied on British territory surrounding native territory, varied from 3 annas per maund in Sindh, and Rs. 1-13 in Bombay, to Rs. 3 per maund in the west and north, by a gradual increase of mileage duties along the south; so that the maximum duty of Rs. 3 in the Punjab was in direct contact with the minimum duty of half a rupee in Sindh. Now, I think the Council will perceive at once that, had the recent alteration not been effected in the salt duties of Southern India, it would have been extremely difficult for this Government to decide at what rate Rajpootana salt should be taxed as it various places of production, so as to permit the removal of the customs lines without serious loss of revenue to the British Government. If the Bombay rate of Rs. 1-13 per maund were adopted, then salt taxed at this rate would, in the absence of the preventive line, pour into the Punjab, the North-Western, and the Central provinces of India, displacing in those provinces the salt taxed at Rs 3 per maund. If, on the other hand, the higher rate of Rs. 3 were adopted, then Rajputana itself would be flooded with the cheaper salt of Sindh and Bombay, and the Rajputana salt industry would be killed. Moreover, whenever the Rajputana State Railway is completed to Ahmedabad, and even, perhaps, before the completion of that railway, the Rann salt of the Bombay Presidency, a first-class salt, admirably adapted for carriage without waste, would enter and permeate the whole of Northern India, now within the customs line, at a cheaper rate than the difference of duty; thus widely ravaging our salt revenue. I venture to maintain therefore, that an equalisation of the salt duties in British territory surrounding the salt-producing native states, is a necessary preliminary to the abolition of the inland customs lines, that in the advanced stage of our negociations with those states it was incumbent on us to lose no time in making an appreciable approach towards the establishment of such an equalisation in our own salt duties; and that no measure adopted for that purpose could practically be confined to the territories I have mentioned. The Madras duty must be on the same level as the Bombay duty; and the duty in Lower Bengal must not be very much higher than the duty in the upper provinces; for otherwise, the dearer salt would be entirely displaced by the cheaper salt, to the great disturbance and injury of trade. Now, I grieve to say that, in the present state of our finances, it was simply impossible for us to lower the rates in Northern India down to the level of the rates in Southern India. Such a measure would have involved the loss, of at least, 1½ million sterling of revenue. We had, therefore, to chose between raising the rates in Southern India, without making any simultaneous reduction in the rates of of Northern India, or making an addition to the rates in Southern India considerably larger than the simultaneous reduction effected in Northern India. It is the last of these two courses that we have now adopted in the belief that it is the fairest. We have not raised the rates in Southern India without effecting at least some simultaneous reduction in the rates of Northern India; and I assert that this is more than any previous Government of India has done towards the establishment of an equilibrium in the salt duty upon equitable principles, and at a level which, if high in the first instance, will, I trust, be found susceptible of gradual reduction to a minimum uniform rate. We have raised the Madras and Bombay duties to Rs. 2-8; that is to say, we have increased them by 11 annas per maund; but we have simultaneously lowered the salt duties in the upper provinces of Northern India by 4 annas per maund, and in the lower provinces by 2 annas per maund; so that, at the present moment, the salt duty in the Southern Presidencies stands at Rs. 2-8, in Lower Bengal at Rs. 1-2, and in the northern provinces at Rs. 2-12 per maund. I must again remind the Council that we have not made these alterations in the rates of the salt duties without having first assiduously laboured to secure practical guarantees for the early accomplishment of that great and beneficent object which will, when accomplished, complete the fiscal reform, of which these measures are but the necessary preliminaries; and in this respect also, I think I am entitled to assert that the present Government of India has done more than any of its predecessors have attempted to do, in furtherance of the fiscal policy which all its predecessors have advocated and proclaimed. The inequalities which still remain in the assessment of the salt duties are sufficiently inconvenient; and it is my earnest hope that the present Government may have an early opportunity of still further approximating the rates in Northern India to the existing rates in Southern India; for we calculate that a uniform rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund will give us, with diminished inconvenience to the trader, and great benefit to the general consumer, about the same revenue as that which we have hitherto realised from the duty at its previous unequal rates. It is true that the present enhancement of the salt duty in Madras and Bombay is calculated to give an increased revenue of £300,000. But, then, I must remind the Council that we have not imposed any other form of famine taxation on the agricultural classes of those two Presidencies. I cannot too earnestly repeat that our main object in dealing with the salt duties of Madras and Bombay has not been to obtain larger revenue on the whole than we could have obtained had we left those duties alone; but to facilitate and accelerate the completion of that great fiscal reform to which under four successive viceroyalties, the Supreme Government of this Empire has long been committed quite irrespective of all financial exigencies occasioned by famine or other causes. The additional taxation which, on this ground, it was necessary to impose upon Southern India we have willingly accepted as a justification for exempting the agricultural classes in that part of India from the contribution exacted from the same classes in other parts of India on behalf of famine expenditure. In earnest of our sincerity in affirming that our recent alterations of the salt duty have been made not for revenue, but for fiscal purposes, I may again remind the Council that, by reducing the salt duty in Bengal and in Northern India, we have sacrificed £203,000 worth of revenue. Nor should it be forgotten, I think, when we come to consider the practical incidence of the existing salt duties upon the poorer portion of the population, that the extension of railway communication has done much to cheapen the virtual, price of salt to the people. For instance, the lines which now connect Bombay with Bepore and Madras, on the one side, and Jubbulpore and Nagpore on the other, and those which connect Negapatam with Tuticorin, carry salt from the sea coast to the interior at the rate of 1 anna per maund for about every 50 miles. Thus the carriage of a maund of salt from Madras or Bombay to any intermediate railway station does not now exceed 8 annas, which is considerably less than the old cost of carriage by road, and may be fairly reckoned, in favour of the consumer, against the corresponding increase of duty. Similarly, in the Bengal Presidency, the present railroads have placed a great part of the consumers in immediate communication with the sea coast and internal salt sources; so that in spite of the continued imposition of comparatively high duties, the development of railway communication has cheapened the virtual price of salt over a great part of the country, and further reductions in the price of salt may be confidently expected from further progress in the development of railway communication. But sincerely as I desire to see the price of salt not only equalised, but cheapened, throughout India, generally as I hope that it may be the privilege of this administration to accelerate the arrival of the day when such a result may be attainable, still I must frankly own that I feel unable to accept the dictum of those who assert that the present salt duties are a grievous burden to the long suffering back of the poor ryot. I may be in the power of the Government of India, and I hope indeed it may be in the power of the present Government of India, to lighten that burden such as it is; but it is my belief that it will never be in the power of any Government of India to devise a substitute for it, which will weigh less heavily on the poorer classes, or be less sensibly felt by them. A salt tax of Rs. 2-8 per maund is a tax of less than three farthings per pound. It would be absurd to represent such a tax as in any way oppressive. The manner in which the tax is levied renders the pressure of it almost inappreciable. It is an indirect impost, distributed, in minute daily instalments, over vast masses of the population, and in all probability, the majority of the millions who pay it are not even conscious of its existence. It is the only obligatory tax imposed by this Government upon the masses; and the total amount of its proceeds, when compared with the numbers from whom they are drawn, is small in the extreme as regards each individual. The gross estimated revenue of a salt tax assessed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, is about 6 millions sterling; and this revenue would be collected from a population of more than 200,000,000 of consumers. At this point I shall again venture to quote the words of Sir William Muir —"If," he said "there were any form of indirect taxation which could be brought to bear upon the rich rather than upon the poor, and on luxuries rather than on the necessaries of life, I would at once adopt it in the room of the salt duty; but I know of none that is practicable." And then, after dwelling on the dissatisfaction occasioned by all attempts to extract national revenue from the wealthier classes by direct taxation, and on the popularity of the salt duty as compared with the ascertained social result of indirect taxation levied on a commodity which is consumed by rich and poor, and equally necessary for all classes in the community, Sir William Muir emphatically recorded his own experience—"In the one case," he says, "we stir up angry feelings in every class through out the country; in the other case, we peaceably realise what we require, without affecting the contentment and prosperity of any class." In quoting these words I do not forget that it is no justification of a bad tax, that it is borne without complaint, or even without being perceived at once that, had the recent alteration not been effected in the salt duties of Southern India, it would have been extremely difficult for this Government to decide at what rate Rajputana salt should be taxed as it various places of production, so as to permit the removal of the customs lines without serious loss of revenue to the British Government. If the Bombay rate of Rs. 1-13 per maund were adopted, then salt taxed at this rate would, in the absence of the preventive line, pour into the Punjab, the North-Western, and the Central provinces of India, displacing in those provinces the salt taxed at Rs 3 per maund. If, on the other hand, the higher rate of Rs. 3 were adopted, then Rajputana itself would be flooded with the cheaper salt of Sindh and Bombay, and the Rajputana salt industry would be killed. Moreover, whenever the Rajputana State Railway is completed to Ahmedabad, and even, perhaps, before the completion of that railway, the Rann salt of the Bombay Presidency, a first-class salt, admirably adapted for carriage without waste, would enter and permeate the whole of Northern India, now within the customs line, at a cheaper rate than the difference of duty; thus widely ravaging our salt revenue. I venture to maintain therefore, that an equalisation of the salt duties in British territory surrounding the salt-producing native states, is a necessary preliminary to the abolition of the inland customs lines, that in the advanced stage of our negociations with those states it was incumbent on us to lose no time in making an appreciable approach towards the establishment of such an equ lisation in our own salt duties; and that no measure adopted for that purpose could practically be confined to the territories I have mention-d. The Madras duty must be on the same level as the Bombay duty; and the duty in Lower Bengal must not be very much higher than the duty in the upper provinces; for otherwise, the dearer salt would be entirely displaced by the cheaper salt, to the great disturbance and injury of trade. Now, I grieve to say that, in the present state of our

ASSAULTING AN EDITOR.

(*Madras Mail*, Feb. 13.)

THE *Madras Times* Office this morning was the scene of a very exciting incident, which occasioned the collection of a large crowd of people before the office in the Broadway. Mr. Ackrill, an assistant on the Editorial staff of the *Athenæum* and *Daily News*, feeling himself aggrieved at a paragraph which appeared in the *Madras Times* of this morning, which stated that he, Mr. Ackrill, had been taken up on a warrant from Umballa, called at the office of the *Madras Times* and, seeing Mr. Digby, the Editor, there, enquired "Who wrote that paragraph in the *Times* this morning?" Before Mr. Digby had time to reply Mr. Ackrill struck him with a walking stick several times, when Mr. Digby seized Mr. Ackrill by the throat, and held him until the office staff came to the assistance and secured the assailant, not however before he had kicked Mr. Digby on the legs. Serjeant Eaton was then sent for, and the assailant handed over to his charge. Mr. Digby appeared before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. L. P. Campbell, this day at noon, and preferred a charge of criminal trespass and criminal assault against Mr. Ackrill. Mr. Dunhill appeared for Mr. Ackrill while Mr. Digby conducted his own case. The evidence of Mr. Digby showed that the paragraph alluded to was sent to him by his reporter in the usual course of business, and that he had no doubts as to its veracity. The accused's demeanour when he came into his office this morning was highly excited, and before he, the prosecutor, could answer the question put to him, he was belaboured with a stick, one blow from which left an ugly mark on his chin. Mr. Digby further stated that, while the accused was in the custody of the police, he made use of the most abusive and insulting remarks towards him. Mr. Bisbee, the Sub-Editor of the *Madras Times*, corroborated the above statements. Mr. Dunhill begged that the case should be adjourned, as he had not received proper instructions. As the alleged assault was only committed about 1½ hour ago, it was only reasonable and just to his client that he should be allowed sufficient time to frame his defence. Moreover, if the case stood over it may be settled out of Court. Mr. Digby said that in the interests of the press and the public he did not wish to settle it out of Court, and as he and his staff would be put to much inconvenience, he wished that the case should be disposed of at once. Mr. Ackrill having pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal trespass and criminal assault, Mr. Dunhill said there was nothing for him to urge in defence except that the accused bore no ill-feeling against the complainant. Having read a paragraph in this morning's *Times* defamatory of his character he went to the *Times* office to seek explanation, and not receiving a satisfactory reply to his enquiry, he allowed his temper to get the better of his discretion. Being a member of the Press himself, Mr. Ackrill thought the Editor of the *Madras Times* should have refrained from publishing particulars of a case which was *sub-judice*. Mr. Dunhill concluded by saying that his client was very sorry for what had happened. His Worship agreed with Mr. Dunhill, that his client had allowed his temper to get the better of his discretion, and though he was sorry for the accused, he had no alternative but to sentence him to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Digby then applied that the prisoner should be bound down to keep the peace. His Worship ruled that at the expiration of the sentence Mr. Digby could make an application to show cause why the accused should not be bound down to keep the peace, when the application would be considered.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SULEIMAN PASHA.

(Times' Correspondent.)

ADRIANOPLE, JAN. 5.

SULEIMAN PASHA is turned 40, is of middle height and size, has bluish-grey eyes, and short sandy beard and whiskers. His eyes have a quick expression, which occasionally becomes almost furtive and is frequently "introverted." This combined with the general cast of his features (which is inclined to the Jewish type) gives one the expression that he is *ruse*—not a bad quality for a warrior who has not only to fight the enemy of his country, but who has to be constantly on the alert to ward off the intrigues of those who aspire to his post. The unhesitating way in which he sacrificed his men in the Douga Pass, in Montenegro, and his persistent attacks on the Shipka Pass obtained for him a reputation for headstrong pluck or recklessness, but his inactivity during the first two months of his command on the Lom caused people to modify their opinion, and notwithstanding his victory at Elena and his battle at Metchka, his reputation for energy continued to wane, and now military Turks of high rank not only accuse him of neglecting his work, but go so far as to say that he is afraid of his own skin and that he always took precious care of it. It is, astounding as it may seem, mainly on these grounds that Suleiman Pasha was dismissed from the post of Commander-in-Chief. On the 27th of last month he went to Sofia, and after three hours' sojourn there he returned here, and since then he has spent his time between Tatar Bazardik and Adrianople. While he was at Sofia, he ordered the commander there to turn out the inhabitants and make ready for a retreat. He is blamed for not waiting there to see his orders executed, and the matter was reported to the Sultan. Since his return here he received the report that the Christian inhabitants resolutely refused to leave their homes. Suleiman Pasha thereupon sent a peremptory order to evict the Christians by force, and that the army should retreat and burn the town. Djemil Pasha, the Governor of this province, affirms that both these orders were disobeyed. Why the Christians were not driven out I know not, unless it be that the commander, finding it impossible to burn the town without roasting five or six thousand sick and wounded soldiers who had been sent there by Osman Pasha, though it would be as well to leave the inhabitants to be fed by the Russians. The briefness of Suleiman Pasha's stay at Sofia is attributed, rightly or wrongly, to his fear of being cut off by the enemy. As he was not Commander-in-Chief, and not merely commander of the army corps stationed in Sofia, I hardly think that accusation can be considered as damaging to his character. The more serious charge against him is his negl

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. Also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

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Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co's manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

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C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

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C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

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Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
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Agents, Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate lounging bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also near to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the exterior somewhat always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for NEXT season:—

Cama Cottage	Rs. 500
Bund Side	,, 300
Parbet House	,, 600
Walker's House	,, 500
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Keepsake	,, 350

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CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils.....Qts. per doz. Rs. 43
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LOUIS ROEDERER'S Champagne	Rs. 56	Rs. 58 8
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BORDEAUX.

St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	15	do.
Médoc Familiar	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerlo	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 21½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.
Marienthal	,, 34½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	,, 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	,, 41	do.
Marc-brunner	,, 44	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	,, 45	do.
Steinberg	,, 48	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 35½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

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H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeFrestier	,, 41½	do.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 12	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	,, 18	,,
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Chateau Lafitte	,, 28	,,

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Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
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Do.	,, 25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	,, 22	per doz. Qts.
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Rudesheimer	,, 26	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,
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BEER:—

Norweigan Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs.	6 ,,
Just landed ex Steamer Sheldia.		
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champa ne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs.	6-8 per doz.
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BRANDY:—

Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	,,	22 ,,
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	,,	20 ,,
Do. do. ** Stars	,,	23 ,,
Do. do *** Stars	,,	27 ,,
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	,,	30 ,,

CHAMPAGNE:—

Real Eugéne Cliequôt of Reims	Rs.	36 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,,	40 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Billery	,,	35 ,,
Carte Blanche, ditto	,,	40 ,,
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	,,	30 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	32 per case of 2 doz. Pts.

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Best German .....Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins.
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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS,
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MAKERS OF
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They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.
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Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
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Single Figures from 3 l. per foot.
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A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W. ENGLAND.
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 3, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
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N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £1 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10	per cent. on	Application
£15	,, ,,	Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at Rs. 26 per Rupee.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

ssue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)

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